

D-3221

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3221
Date 20-1-5-132

COMMUNIQUE IN ENGLISH IS
MERELY A ROUGH TRANSLATION
OF AN ORIGINAL IN JAPANESE

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
MAY 19th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (2)

The withdrawal in Kiangwan, west of the railway line, has been completed on May 19 at 11:05 a.m. All Military members of the Joint Commission were present and witnessed the withdrawal.

Some ten Japanese shops scattered around the International Settlement which have been closed since the outbreak of the recent hostilities were simultaneously opened today.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
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MAY 19th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

The 39 Chinese captives were handed over this morning at 10:05, to the 19th Route Army through Mr. Liu Shaochi, the representative of Mr. Chen I, the Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety. These soldiers were the last of the captured Chinese regulars in the hands of the Japanese Forces.

COMMUNIQUE IN ENGLISH IS
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JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
25-TRAFALGAR ROAD, SHANGHAI
MARCH 23, 1952, (AFTERNOON)

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COMMUNIQUE (2)

Military Headquarters issued the following Communiqué:

The peace negotiations expected to be in session from 10 a.m. have not been resumed today owing to the Chinese proposal for the postponement until tomorrow. With the speedy termination of hostilities and the restoration of peace, the Japanese representatives with Chinese held the preliminary meeting for the suspension of hostilities. Supported by the arduous assistance of American, British, French, Italian Ministers, the preliminary pourparler relative to the peace reached a complete understanding, and to the great satisfaction of all the first plenary meeting was scheduled to be in session today. However, it is greatly to be regretted the Chinese representatives suddenly proposed the postponement, which brought the progress of the negotiation to an impasse. According to the press report the reason for the postponement on the part of China is assigned to a divergence of views between the Chinese military and Waichaopeco, causing the sudden departure from Shanghai of the delegation. To delay deliberately the restoration of peace by reason of such procedures or feelings, is liable to misgivings as to the good faith of the Chinese delegation towards the peace negotiation. That such an obstacle should arise at the initial stage of the re-

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sumption of peace negotiations of grave import is to be deplored.

After the complete termination of hostilities on the part of the Japanese forces, Chinese snipers are still rampant. In view of the open-construction of

Further inquiries will be made
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Chinese emplacements near Japanese patrol lines on the Northern bank of Soochow Creek and to the North of Kiang-miao, all of which are within the declared line prescribed in the declarations of February 18th and March 8th, it is quite difficult to understand the real intention of Chinese forces in connection with the cessation of hostilities.

Such facts as are above mentioned deserve, in our opinion, the attention of the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations and other people equally interested in the question at issue.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
25-A WANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
MARCH 23, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

The Japanese Military Headquarters have today issued the following communique:

(1) In view of the fact that there still remain dangerous objects such as blind-shells, hand-grenades and other explosives within the Woosung Forts and the Szetselin Forts areas, anyone, excepting those who are either accompanied by Japanese officers or in possession of the passes issued by the Japanese Military Headquarters, are forbidden from visiting the above areas for the time being.

(2) The public is hereby reminded not to trespass upon the spots, where free entrance and/or photograph-taking are forbidden, within the zone under the control of the Japanese military forces.

(3) Passes to be issued by the Japanese Military Headquarters are of the same form as have been issued heretofore. Particulars in this regard may be obtained at the local Japanese Consulate-General.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-ANILANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 16th, 1932, (MORNING)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

On the heels of the abuse of the Japanese Consular passes by Chinese, the Japanese Consulate-General is in receipt of reports of numerous cases of the promiscuous use of various national flags once more by Chinese nationals. They have not only made use of foreign flags and re-cross emblems on their motor cars and trucks but on almost every conceivable property, real as well as personal. In some cases Chinese snipers fired at Japanese people both combatant and non-combatant under the cover of these flags genuine as well as mis-appropriated.

Fear is expressed by the authorities of the Japanese Consulate-General that unless some system of effective control is improvised, national flags sacred to respective nationals are unwittingly being exposed to unfortunate possibilities.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI,
FEBRUARY 16th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (2)

In reply to the representations made by Consul-General Cunningham and M. E. Kcechlin relative to the flight of the Japanese military planes over the Settlement and the Concession, Mr. K. Murai, Japanese Consul-General replied under the date of February 15th, that the purport of their letters had been duly conveyed to the Japanese Military and Naval Authorities concerned. He states that the same authorities issued strict instructions to Japanese aviators to refrain from flying over the Settlement and the Concession, unless it is absolutely necessary, and that the practice will naturally be discontinued in the future.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 16th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (3)

In view of numerous complaints against the vigilance services being undertaken by some members of the local Japanese community, the Japanese Consulate-General yesterday addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Amalgamated Association of Japanese Street Unions, in which it states in effect as follows:

"While appreciating the Japanese civilian services in taking emergency precautionary measures against theft or fires in the quarters where Japanese are densely populated in Shanghai, it must be pointed out that in undertaking such services, Japanese citizens should exert their utmost care not to override their proper sphere.

This is especially essential and important in their dealings with foreign residents, in view of the complicated international nature of this city. There are a number of cases, in which foreigners, who are furnished with duly recognized certificates, have been roughly treated by some members of the so-called Japanese vigilance parties.

An outstanding instance of these cases is that of February 10th, when an American Vice-Consul provided with all necessary and duly certified passes was proceeding to Bar-chet Road, off North Szechuen Road, on a mission to rescue

American nationals residing there, the Vice-Consul was subjected to a series of rough treatments by some Japanese civilians who appeared to be on guard at the entrance to Barchet Road.

In this connection, a protest has been filed with Mr. K. Murai, Consul-General for Japan, by the American Consul-General. Accordingly, the Japanese consular authorities are now investigating the matter in the hopes to arrest the offenders and deal with them in accordance with law.

It is a matter for great regret that such unwarrantable conducts as mentioned above should have occurred, particularly at the present moment when international relations are placed in a very delicate position. It is, therefore, eagerly hoped that the Japanese residents here would warn one another and exert their utmost care to prevent the recurrence of unhappy incidents of this nature".

It will be remembered in this connection that on February 1st, 36 hours after the first Sino-Japanese encounters, the Japanese authorities prohibited all Japanese civilians to carry weapons or to take part in any military operations except as interpreters or guides.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 16th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (4)

In reply to Sir John Hope Simpson's protest against the bombing by Japanese planes of a mat-shed camp of the Flood Relief refugees at Liu Ying Road, Consul-General Murai stated that he lost no time in transmitting the contents of the Relief Director's letter to the Japanese naval authorities. The naval authorities in turn notified the Consulate-General to the effect that in those days when the unhappy incident occurred, the Japanese landing forces were busily engaged in bombing the Chinese troops who were incessantly directing their bombardment at the Japanese over the Chapai district. The Japanese Commanders stated that the Relief Camp in question unfortunately happened to be located adjacent to the Chinese military camp. The naval authorities, however, asked Mr. Murai to express their deepest regret for subjecting many flood refugees to a serious disaster.

In this connection, the Consul-General called the attention of Sir John Hope Simpson to the fact that if he should have notified the Japanese authorities of the incident on February 5th, immediately after its happening, the recurrence on the 6th might have been averted or at least the damage greatly lessened.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 16th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (5)

According to the Communiqué issued by the Headquarters of the Third Japanese Fleet at 4:00 P.M., February 16th, the Chinese troops are being concentrated in Chapei and the Kiangwan sector where they are strengthening their positions more than ever. At 11:30 A.M., a large force of Chinese troops including cavalry units was seen proceeding to the North of Chapei. Thereupon, the Japanese forces bombarded these Chinese troops, inflicting upon them a heavy damage.

The American Minister to China, who is now on a visit here, made a tour of inspection of the Japanese position, lasting about one hour as from 10:30 A.M., today and expressed his sense of satisfaction towards the good-will shown him during his inspection tour by the Japanese naval authorities.

Admiral Suyetsugu, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy, arrived here from Japan at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the destroyer, YUGIRI, and immediately inspected the Japanese positions and consoled the Japanese naval forces at the front.

There was a lull time on all sides, today, and as a result, a large number of shops in the Hongkew district were reopened, but the Northern district including North Szechuen Road is still being infested with Chinese armed plain-clothes men, and the Japanese naval landing forces in that area are continuing their strict vigilance.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 15th, 1932, (MORNING)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

A. According to the Communique issued at the Headquarters of the Third Japanese Fleet on February 15th, at 10 o'clock:

1. The First Japanese Torpedo Flotilla made a furious attack on the Chinese position at Weesung in order to cover the passage of the Second Instalment of Japanese troops through the river.

2. As Japanese planes witnessed Chinese troops fleeing in all directions, five bombing planes were despatched to pursue them.

B. The Headquarters of the Japanese Military forces has announced that a succeeding detachment of the Japanese military forces arrived here at 9:00 this morning, to be followed later by another detachment.

Lieutenant-General K. Uyeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese military forces, made a round of calls on the Commanders of all the foreign Defence Forces, this morning.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 15th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (2)

Recently an unfortunate event took place in which Vice-Consul A. R. Ringwalt of the American Consulate-General was interfered with and subjected to rough handling by supposed members of the vigilant committee of Japanese nationality.

Consul S. Iuchi, on behalf of Consul-General Murai went to the American Consulate-General and expressed deep regret and promised to try to locate the culprits, who, of course, would be punished in accordance with law.

Investigations of the police authorities of the Japanese Consulate-General show the following circumstances: that Barchet Road, where the incident took place, is located very close to the line of action. In view of the fact that Chinese troops since the outbreak of hostilities have repeatedly made their counter-attacks upon the Japanese units stationed there, the street is almost completely deserted. It appears, also, that the members of the so-called vigilant committee must have come from some other quarters and took upon themselves the responsibilities of guarding this section.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 15th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (3)

The Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Naval and Military forces announced that the Japanese forces, both military and naval, are strictly prohibited from using dumdums. It was stated that the bullets that they used at Woosung were shrapnels commonly in use among the troops of all countries. It was also declared that the Japanese forces are not resorting to any poison-gas in their operations against Chinese troops as was charged by the "CHINA PRESS" and some other Chinese-owned press.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that over twenty dumdums were discovered in a Chinese house in Darroch Road near the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in a search made by a group of Japanese sailors at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 15th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (4)

In view of the abuses of the "PASSES" liberally issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, the office announced yesterday a new arrangement governing the so-called passes or courtesy slips as from February 14th. The Consulate-General in making the announcement purposefully refrained from referring to the parties who have abused the passes.

However, the China Press carries this morning an article as follows:

"Chinese Charge Snipers Buying Japanese Passes". "New Consulate Rulings Linked with Alleged Nippon Sales".

"Chinese charges that native plain-clothes men were ^{being} permitted to establish themselves in Hongkew on passes bought at high prices from Japanese civilians issued courtesy slips by Japanese Consulate-General here were linked last night with new rulings by the Consulate-General which invalidated all issued before Sunday (yesterday) unless such passes ~~have been~~ passes have been affixed with the consular stamp on or after yesterday".

Inasmuch as the intentions of the Japanese Consulate-General are misunderstood we are constrained to make the following explanatory comment:

The above press insinuation is altogether devoid of possibility for Japanese passes bear Japanese names and examinations are made in the Japanese language. It is rather hard for a Chinese to pretend to be a Japanese, whereas the Consulate has been advised of many cases of abuses where the Chinese owners of Japanese courtesy slips were transferably used by the Chinese themselves, in some cases by the Chinese snipers if the alleged statement from this Chinese source has any semblance of truth.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
OFFICE OF REGISTRATION
D. D. 3221
JAPANESE CONSULATE
25-A WANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI
FEBRUARY 14th, 1942, (1172) (1000)

BRIEF SKETCH OF GENERAL K. UYEDA'S CAREER
THE COMMANDER OF JAPANESE MILITARY
FORCES IN SHANGHAI

COMPILED (1)

Lieutenant-General K. Uyeda, the Commander of Japanese troops despatched to Shanghai, comes here with a distinguished career and the confidence of the Japanese people. He was born in Osaka Prefecture some fifty-five or six years ago. Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, he commenced his career as a Cavalry Lieutenant. During the Great War he was sent to Europe in company with General Fukuda and inspected the general conditions of post-war Europe. After successfully filling the respective posts of Regimental and Brigadier Commander, he was made the head of the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin, where he stayed for two years. His tenure of office in Tientsin is characterized by happy and harmonious relations with troops in other ^{countries} ~~cities~~. He possesses that rare personal gift of friendship and cooperation which is greatly in need in a commander among foreign troops in China. Although he is a born soldier he is a firm believer in exhausting all peaceful means rather than hostile ^{actions}, which was made so clear both in his interview and in his statement. It is his keen desire to settle the present imbroglio without resorting to arms or sacrificing unnecessary blood.

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RESULTS OF GENERAL-UYEDA'S INTERVIEW,
ON FEBRUARY 14th, 1932, AT 10:00 A.M.
AT THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

Lieutenant-General K. Uyeda, Commander of the 9th Division of the Japanese Army, who arrived here last night to assume command of the Japanese troops in Shanghai, granted his first official interview to local foreign press representatives at the Japanese Consulate-General on February 14th at 10:00 A.M.

In the course of the interview, General Uyeda said in part to the following effect that:

He hoped that his mission in Shanghai was made clear by his statement issued upon his arrival last night. It is not only to protect the Japanese life and property but to eradicate existing restless state of affairs in Shanghai and help to restore normalcy as speedily as possible. To that end, he stated that it was absolutely necessary to remove the fundamental cause of the present uneasiness. He expressed his hope that the purpose might be attained by peaceful and diplomatic means by averting any unhappy incident and unnecessary hostilities.

He said that he would naturally but no less sincerely hope that the Chinese troops now threatening the Settlement in Shanghai would voluntarily withdraw to such a distance as will not cause any unrest or apprehension to Shanghai residents. When asked what he would do in case Chinese troops did not withdraw, he said, no definite decision has yet been arrived at but suitable steps would be taken as the exigency of the si-

tuition demands.

In reply to a question whether it was true that some 1,500 Japanese soldiers were surrounded and annihilated by Chinese soldiers, a report of which emanated from a Chinese official source, ~~xxxxxxx~~ he said that the casualties of the Japanese soldiers of last night's engagement at Woosung were 36, of whom about 6 or 7 were killed.

~~He~~
~~He~~ closed his interview by saying he and his staff prior to their departure from Japan, took precautionary measures in the way of forestalling any unfortunate incident here, however small it may be, in view of the language handicap and unfamiliarity of the new environment of his troops.

February 13th, 1932.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL K. UYEDA'S STATEMENT
UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

(ROUGH TRANSLATION)

I have just arrived here with the mission of protecting the Japanese residents in and around Shanghai. I understand that owing to the provocative attitude of the independent Chinese troops to the Japanese naval landing party, the Settlements in Shanghai have been turned into the scene of unrest and terrorism. We have watched with deep concern the long unbearable hardships to which the Japanese residents have been subjected. In view of the duties assigned to my division, it is my ardent desire to extricate them from their present predicament as speedily as possible in cooperation with our naval force. I hope that my object may be attained by peaceful means, avoiding unnecessary hostilities or sacrifices. Nevertheless, if unfortunately my mission is challenged by the Chinese troops threatening the Settlements, I shall be obliged to take effective measures to safeguard Japanese life and property.

I am prepared to cooperate with all Powers concerned in removing the unrest from the Settlements. I am in profound sympathy with those innocent Chinese civilians who take no party in opposition to our plans. They can rest assured that my division will respect their peaceful pursuit of life.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,
25-A WELANDPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI,
FEBRUARY 14th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (3)

According to a report received at the Japanese Consulate-General from the headquarters of the Third Japanese Fleet last night, a party of the Japanese naval landing forces at 6:30 yesterday morning searched the premises of the Sanyue Towel Factory, which is now well known in connection with the case in which two Buddhist priests and three Buddhist devotees of Japanese nationality on January 18th were assaulted without provocation and seriously wounded by a Chinese mob. One of the priests as is remembered, died of his wounds. It was alleged that the perpetrators were recruited from among the workers of the said Factory.

This incident, it will be recalled, was the occasion for the vigorous protest from Consul-General Ibarai to Mayor Wu as the culminating of a series of incessant provocative anti-Japanese outrages.

As the result of this search, scores of pistols, spears, rifles, Chinese broad swords and military uniforms together with several hundred rounds of ammunition were discovered and seized.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
25-WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI,
FEBRUARY 13th, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

Consul-General Murai addressed on February 13th, 1932, another communication to the American and British Consuls-General relative to the Chinese breach of the truce of February 12th.

"Sir and dear Colleague:

Referring to my letter of yesterday's date concerning the Chinese breach of the truce agreement, I have the honour to bring to your notice that Chinese troops used their field-guns also and a number of shells fired by them dropped in the neighbourhood of Dixwell Road and of the Japanese Primary School, North Szechuen Road.

It will be much appreciated if you would be good enough to demand of the Chinese authorities concerned their explanation as to why they allowed the Chinese troops to commit such treacherous acts in violation of the agreement for truce.

I have the honour to be, etc. etc.

COMMUNIQUE (2)

Today, (February 13th) at about 8:30 Chinese plain-clothes soldiers hurled two hand grenades at Japanese bluejackets on patrol duty near the ~~Japanese~~ Hotel, Seward Road. The snipers immediately fled and escaped during the confusion of the crowds. Fortunately there were no casualties.

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February 13th, 1932.

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I am prepared to cooperate with all Powers concerned in removing the unrest from the Settlements. I am in profound sympathy with those innocent Chinese civilians who take no party in opposition to our plans. They can rest assured that my division will respect their peaceful pursuit of life.

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